

## NOW INVESTED

PRETORIA SAID TO BE SURROUNDED  
BY BRITISH TROOPS.

City to be Surrendered on Formal Demand, According to the Same Unofficial Report.

## LORD ROBERTS STILL SILENT

NOTHING KNOWN OF THE ACTUAL  
SITUATION AT THE CAPITAL.

Council of War Alleged to Have Been Held at Which It Was Determined to Fight to the End.

## KRUGER READY FOR FLIGHT

HAS HIS GOLD SAFE PROBABLY ON A  
DUTCH CRUISER.

His Soldiers Unpaid—Burgers Angry Over His Departure—General Rundle's Operations.

LONDON, June 5, 2:30 a. m.—Of official intelligence regarding what is transpiring outside Pretoria there is little or nothing to-day. Lord Roberts is silent. Nevertheless, by piecing together items from various correspondents, it would seem that Lord Roberts' immediate army is all employed north of Johannesburg, except one brigade, which is at Johannesburg, and that six columns are converging on Pretoria.

An undated news agency message from Pretoria, via Lourenço Marques, June 4, says: "Pretoria is now invested by the British. No resistance will be offered. The city will be surrendered by the burghers as soon as a formal demand is made." This message purports to come in cipher.

President Kruger commands the telegraph eastward from Pretoria and Lourenço Marques has ceased, but the messengers of newspaper correspondents continue to pass to and fro on the railway. The latest to arrive at Lourenço Marques brings events at the Boer capital down to a late hour Friday night. At that time, according to these sources of information, the military leaders had quite recovered from the panic and had determined to defend the town. One message, which is dated June 1, says: "Pretoria is full of strange burghers, but most of the commandos are holed up outside. A great war council of generals has just concluded its deliberations. The decision as to the future military course has not been made known. Louis Botha and Delarey sat in the council."

Another dispatch brought to Lourenço Marques by messenger and dated Pretoria, Friday at midnight, says: "The war council assumes the powers of the government. Its members declare that the capital may be successfully defended. One commander declared: 'With the help of God the hour will still come when Great Britain will acknowledge the independence of the two republics. A tremendous change will yet come over the situation.' General Delarey said that Pretoria would be defended to the utmost, adding: 'There is every chance that we will yet beat the enemy out of the country.'"

"President Kruger is somewhere to the eastward, but is in constant wire communication with the leaders here. There is, however, a deep feeling of anger against him on account of what is now called his unnecessary flight, and because he and the officials took all the gold and left their subordinates unpaid. The latest phase of public opinion is a marvelous revival of courage."

From Lourenço Marques comes a dispatch dated June 4, saying: "It is known that some great British movement is in progress outside of Pretoria. The mysterious movements of President Kruger's secretary and physician, particularly their visit to the Dutch warship Friedland, which is in the harbor here, has aroused suspicions that important personages are expected."

Cape Town reports the telegraph to Pretoria still open, but that the town is in great confusion. There has been a general exodus, among those taking part in it being the foreign fighting legion. Six special trains left on Wednesday last, and one of them is reported to have been derailed.

The Lourenço Marques correspondent of the Times, telegraphing June 4, says: "Lourenço Marques is swarming with foreigners who had been assisting the Boers up to a few days ago. Now, like the proverbial rat, they are leaving the sinking ship. The more intelligent among them speak very much more favorably of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Boers. Many of them, after months of service in the field, find themselves practically penniless. For only in exceptional cases, has any remuneration been granted them. This is contrary to the undertaking upon which many of them accepted service. The Germans, both civil and military, appear to be particularly disgusted with the conduct of the Transvaal government. Not a few Irish-Americans, some of whom only recently joined, are returning to the United States."

The news from the minor theaters of hostilities is less certain. The Boer operations to break Lord Roberts' camp to the north have been completely baffled and the Boer columns are in danger of being surrounded by the British forces at Ficksburg, Senekal, Heilbron and Lindley. Gen. Rundle, instead of throwing himself against the enemy entrenched at Bedulph, moved toward Ficksburg and established communication with General Brabant. The Boers marched parallel with Rundle, intending to seize a strong position on the Ficksburg road, but General Rundle got here first. The 1,500 Boers who were in this movement are now reported to be going elsewhere.

COL. LLOYD THIRCE WOUNDED.  
The correspondents who are with Gen. Rundle continue to point out the hardness of the fight of last Tuesday, but they believe that it will be the last real resistance. Colonel Lloyd was thrice wounded. Dr. H. H. Hays, while aiding Colonel Lloyd,

was hit in the hand which was resting near the colonel's head.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated June 1, says: "General Brabant's horse have been the subject of several small captures at the hands of the Boers. Lieutenant Bunde, with twenty men, while searching a farmhouse in the Ficksburg district, was captured. Two of the men were wounded. Lieutenant Lee and two men were captured while commanding. Another patrol of the border horse numbering twenty men, while pursuing a small party of Boers, were surrounded and captured. Count Gleichen sent thirteen men of the Provincial Horse, under Lieutenant Bowker, with a flag of truce to Senekal to demand the surrender of that place. The Boers captured the entire party and, after robbing the men of all but their clothing, sent them to Urede, whence some of them managed to escape. Most of those who succeeded in eluding their guards, however, were recaptured."

General Buller's guns throw a shell or two toward the Boer positions in front of him occasionally.

General Baden-Powell is still at Mafeking. General Hunter's column is marching unopposed into the Transvaal beyond Litchenburg. Beyond Litchenburg the Boers are assembling to oppose General Hunter. Colonel Mahon effected a junction with Hunter on Thursday at Maribong.

A new phase of the Anglo-Dutch conflict is opening in Cape Colony. The leaders of the Afrikaner Bund propose, it is asserted, to block business in the Cape Parliament until the British government acts upon the resolutions adopted by the people's congress at Graaf Reinet, declaring that the chief immediate cause of the war was the unwarranted and intolerable interference of the Ministry in London in the internal affairs of the South African Republic.

## BOER WOMEN NOT AMAZONS.

Mr. Fischer Says They Did Not Use Rifles in Trenches.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—The Boer envoys and party received a number of callers at the Hotel Eden this morning. At 10:30 p. m. they gave a reception, several hundred attending. Abraham Fischer, when questioned concerning the published reports that Boer women were fighting in the trenches, said: "The women of our country offered to share the hardships of the men, fight with them, and, if need be, die with them, for the fatherland. But the men would not allow it. They are willing to die for liberty, but would not permit their wives, daughters, sisters and mothers to fight in the trenches. Of course, there are women who have volunteered for hospital service, but the reports that our women are using the rifle in the trenches is not true."

As to recent events in the Transvaal, he said: "We know the country and understand what an enormous means. We have not had definite information for several days from South Africa. When that is the case, we always expect that our forces are doing something. In fact, from the meager reports, it looks as if we had got in between them and their objective point. Boers are not used to being besieged. Therefore, they will not attempt to hold Pretoria. The loss of the city would mean nothing to us. A Boer capital on an ox cart out in the veldt, anywhere under the shade of a tree, with President Kruger and a few reams of paper is all we want."

The audience which attended the mass meeting held at the Grays' Armory, this evening, thronged the capacity of that building. All three of the commissioners made speeches, and addresses were delivered also by several local orators. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the British government and demanding freedom for the Boers. The envoys started for Chicago at 11 o'clock to-night.

## DEMAND TO SEE BOOKS.

Beckham Calls on Minor Republican Officers—Democratic Candidates.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 4.—Governor Beckham to-day ordered State Inspector and Examiner Rouse to make a demand on the Republican minor State officers to allow an inspection of the books and accounts in their possession. Judge Hines made the demand on the clerks in charge, but did not receive a direct answer, as the heads of the departments are out of the city. He was referred to ex-Governor Bradley, attorney for the Republican minor officers.

General Joseph H. Lewis, former chief justice of the Court of Appeals, announced to-day that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Governor Beckham and Judge James D. Black are also announced candidates. General Lewis is the surviving commander of the famous Orphan brigade, and his followers expect him to receive the support of a majority of the ex-Confederates.

## JONAS G. CLARK'S WILL.

By It Clark University May Receive Several Million Dollars.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 4.—The will of Jonas G. Clark, founder of Clark University, and estimated to have been worth about \$10,000,000, was filed for probate to-day. To his wife he bequeathed \$100,000 and the income from \$600,000 during life. To a number of relatives are given large bequests. His most important bequest is to Clark University. He offers to give just double the sum that can be raised by the friends of the university. If only \$250,000 is raised, his bequest will be \$500,000, but if \$500,000 is raised, then he will give \$1,000,000, and also the residue of his estate. This money is to be raised within three years by the friends of the institution. In a codicil \$125,000 is given for building and maintaining a library.

## A WOMAN ARRESTED

Charged with the Theft of \$40 from a Man.

Hannah Demman, living at No. 4174 East Court street, was arrested, last night, by Sergeant Lowe and charged with grand larceny. Gilbert Trueblood, living near Mapleton, complained that he had been enticed into her room, and when he left discovered that \$40, which was in his pocket-book, was missing. The money was not found and the woman claimed innocence of the theft.

## Steel Plant Closed.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., June 4.—The steel plant here was closed down this morning by orders from the head office of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, at Bristol. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment. No reasons are known for the shut-down.

## NEELY SQUARE

TRIED TO DEAL FAIRLY WITH GEN.  
WOOD'S GOVERNMENT.

According to Advice from Havana He Divided Receipts of the Cuban Postal Department Equally.

## TOOK ONE-HALF FOR HIMSELF

AND PLACED THE OTHER PORTION  
TO CREDIT OF THE BUREAU.

Total Receipts in May Was \$31,312, and Neely's Monthly Average Was About \$17,000.

## RATHBONE IN SWEAT BOX

CHECK SYSTEM THAT WAS NEVER  
PUT IN OPERATION.

Latest Estimate of the Total Shortage—Roosevelt's Reasons for Granting Neely's Extradition.

HAVANA, June 4.—Acting Director of Posts Bristow to-day inquired as to the amount of postal funds taken by C. F. W. Neely in May, 1899, and ascertained that it was \$31,312.56. Neely's monthly average was about \$17,000. His system of bookkeeping was simplicity itself. Apparently he merely divided the amounts received, taking one-half for himself and accounting for the other.

This morning the examination of Estes G. Rathbone, former director of posts, was continued. It lasted more than four hours. The most startling fact developed was that on May 26, of last year, Mr. Rathbone ordered Special Agents Leathers and Sullivan to examine the accounts. They found a shortage, but it was not thought that anything had gone wrong. They reported, however, that there was no check on the Bureau of Finance and they recommended that certain blank forms be made which would answer the purpose, such as all the postmasters use when making their reports to the department monthly. Mr. Maynard, then chief agent, endorsed the recommendation and forwarded it to Mr. Rathbone. The latter approved it and sent it to Auditor Reeves, who initiated it and forwarded it to Neely. After he had initiated it, instead of putting the scheme into operation he quietly phoned it off, and it did not see the light until May 15, of this year, when the plan was put into effect.

Mr. Bristow says he is almost sure that the extent of the steal will amount to something between \$90,000 and \$100,000, but that this will not touch the item of surcharged stamps, which is \$411,000. As to how many of these were burned and how many sold it is impossible to obtain definite information. As many have been traced it is known positively that all were not destroyed, but if Neely sold, say fifty or a hundred thousand dollars' worth, it would not be surprising. Mr. Bristow thinks, to find them scattered all over the world.

The postal inspectors say it is astonishing that a system so rotten could have been concealed beyond the first month. Every day only adds to the surprises.

Lieut. Col. Burton, Mr. Jones, the special prosecutor, and Mr. Stevens, left to-night for the United States. Lieut. Col. Burton expects to return here in about ten days.

Hopes are expressed by some of the local papers that, as Governor Roosevelt has signed the extradition order, no further time will be wasted in bringing Neely to trial. These journals point out that Neely's conduct has disgraced Americans in the eyes of Cubans, and they declare that "the best way for the Americans to redeem themselves is to bring him to a prompt trial."

The Cubans say: "Cuba is not primarily interested, but she looks to see what the United States will do. Fraud is not the monopoly of any nation, and there is a great difference between the frauds of the postoffice and those committed under the Spanish regime. Now thorough investigation is being made with a view of punishing the criminals. In former days the criminals went scot free. The Americans are proving themselves more honest than the government which ruled Cuba for four hundred years."

Rathbone Will Not Leave Cuba.  
WASHINGTON, June 4.—The postmaster general said to-day that no recent advices had been received from General Bristow at Havana in regard to Cuban postal frauds. When asked if there was a probability that ex-Director Rathbone would be arrested the postmaster general replied: "He will not leave Cuba." He stated also that General Wood was the authority who would direct Mr. Rathbone's arrest should it become necessary.

General Chaffee, who was chief of staff of the military government for many months, had an interview with Secretary Root at the War Department to-day during which there was a brief discussion of the Cuban postal frauds. General Chaffee made no formal report on the subject, but it is understood, he expressed it as his opinion that the frauds were limited to the sale of surcharged postage stamps.

## Rathbone Failed to Obey Orders.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
WASHINGTON, June 4.—It is learned from an authoritative source to-day that the very reticent Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow is now making in the Cuban postal system were imperatively demanded of Director General Rathbone some months ago by the postmaster general. He ordered these reticent reports as soon as he saw Rathbone's report of the enormous expenses of the Cuban postal service. The investigation into the postal accounts of Cuba is drawing to an end. The postoffice authorities here believe the shortage in Cuba will be from \$80,000 to \$200,000. They also believe that by collecting Neely's bond and attaching his property the government will not in the end lose much, if anything.

## WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION.

Neely's Lawyers Will Probably Begin Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

In the case of Charles F. W. Neely, accused of having embezzled postal funds of the United States government in Cuba, preparations are being made by the federal authorities for the transfer of the prisoner to Havana. It is expected that habeas corpus proceedings will be brought in Neely's behalf, and Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin says that under the original charge, framed under Sections 1 and 2 of the act of March 3, 1875, he can be tried in this district. United States Marshal Henckel, in anticipation of receiving orders to take charge of Neely under Governor Roosevelt's requisition, to-day wrote to Attorney General Olney for instructions. Until an answer is received Neely, now an inmate of Ludlow street jail on Judge Lacombe's order in a civil action, will not be disturbed. Mr. Baldwin, discussing the matter, said that it was possible the civil case against Neely may be abandoned, and if such action is taken the government will send Neely to Cuba for trial.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—Governor Roosevelt to-night made public his reasons for granting the application for the extradition of Charles F. W. Neely. He said: "I went over the briefs submitted to me by both sides carefully, and also consulted very carefully with the attorney general in the matter. While admitting that an argument could be made out on both sides, it seemed perfectly clear to me that in both law and morals it was my duty to grant the extradition of Mr. Neely. It was plain that the decisions before me warranted this action because I feel that the reasons for granting an extradition in the case of another State apply with ten-fold greater force in the case with Cuba, where the United States is bound by every consideration to see that its officials give it an administration that shall be literally stainless in point of integrity."

## MRS POTTER NOW FREE

LATEST ADDITION TO THE GRAND  
ARMY OF STAGE DIVORCEES.

Absolute Decree, with Custody of Daughter, Granted James Brown Potter on Ground of Desertion.

NEWPORT R. I., June 4.—James Brown Potter, of Newport, was granted an absolute divorce from his wife, Cora Urquhart Potter, with custody of his daughter, in the Appellate division of the Supreme Court sitting here to-day. The petition which Mr. Potter presented to the court prayed for a divorce, alleging willful desertion for a period of more than five years.

In his deposition James Brown Potter testified that he was married to Mary Cora Urquhart in New Orleans in 1877. They went to New York to live, where a daughter was born in 1879. They lived together happily until 1888, when Mrs. Potter, her daughter, mother and sister went abroad merely for the summer. Before going Mrs. Potter spoke to her husband several times about adopting the status of common-law wife, but he refused. When abroad the subject was renewed by correspondence. Mrs. Potter urged her husband to consent, without success. Then Mr. Potter saw a cable announcement that Mrs. Potter had signed with the Haymarket Theater, London. He immediately cabled her demanding that she cancel the engagement. Then followed correspondence by cable, in which Mrs. Potter said she had set her heart on her art and would not consent, telling her husband that her name would be beloved from the Atlantic to the Pacific and he would be proud of her. He still insisted that she should keep off the stage. Mrs. Potter replied that she loved her art better than life and would not give it up. She said that these were the days of a dark age, when women were slaves.

In correspondence with Mr. Potter she said that his family name was nothing to her; she hated the very name of his people, and that Mr. Potter's uncle Henry (meaning Bishop Potter) was all fuss and feathers, name and family pride. Their daughter remained with her mother until the latter came to America, when Mr. Potter took her to Tuxedo. Mrs. Potter visited there to see her daughter, but was received only as a guest, not as mistress of the house. Again she saw the daughter on the streets in New York some years later, and would not have known her had it not been for a nurse who had been in the family since the birth of the child. During the absence of the family Mrs. Potter's letters averaged one in two years.

## COSTLY SILVER SERVICE.

Kentuckians Will Present Their Gift to a Battleship to-Morrow.

NORFOLK, Va., June 4.—The battleship Kentucky left Newport News to-night for Old Point Comfort. On Wednesday a large delegation of Kentuckians comprising the United States battleship Kentucky's commission, appointed in 1898 by Governor Bradley, will show that State's appreciation of the honor conferred in the naming of the vessel by presenting to the ship a handsome silver service. Hon. Harry Weissinger, of the Louisville Board of Trade, will make the presentation speech. Captain Chester commanding the Kentucky, will receive the service. The silver is the most elaborate gift ever presented to a vessel of the United States navy. The commission and other citizens of Kentucky will be present with their ladies.

## RAN INTO OPEN SWITCH.

Train Wrecked, Two Men Killed and Four Mail Clerks Injured.

WELDON, N. C., June 4.—The Atlantic Coast line's fast mail ran into an open switch at Garysburg, to-day, colliding with some freight cars. Two men were instantly killed and three seriously injured. The dead are Engineer Cheatham and an unknown white tramp. The injured are Mail Clerk McGee, seriously; three mail clerks, slightly; two colored freemen, seriously, if not fatally. None of the passengers was hurt.

## AN OHIO COUNTY MULCTED.

Must Pay \$5,000 for Permitting the Lynching of Click Mitchell.

URBANA, O., June 4.—A jury, to-day, awarded a verdict for \$5,000 damages against Champaign county, in favor of the administrator of Click Mitchell, the negro, lynched in 1897. The county will appeal the case to the federal courts, claiming the Chinese who are associated with foreigners or with Christianity are being vigorously persecuted.

## COSSACKS LAND

## AND PUNISH SOME OF CHINA'S MURDEROUS BOXERS.

Go to the Relief of a Party of Belgians After a Protest from the Tsung-Li-Yamen.

## EIGHT AMERICANS MISSING

## ALL MISSIONARIES NEAR PAO-TING-FU IN GRAVE PERIL.

Forty Miles of Bridges and Stations on the Lu-Han Railway in Wreck and Ruins.

## MINISTER CONGER'S ADVICES

SITUATION OUTSIDE OF PEKING  
GROWING MORE SERIOUS

Chinese Government Unable or Unwilling to Suppress the Anti-Foreign Disturbances.

TIENTSIN, June 4.—Two more of the party of foreigners who fled from Pao-Ting-Fu have arrived here. One of them was badly injured. The relief expedition has returned. The body of mounted Cossacks who started in search of the refugees returned this evening. They report that they had a fight with the Boxers at Tuli, killing sixteen and wounding many. Lieutenant Bluekey, Dr. Hamilton, a trooper and a civilian were wounded.

It is reported from Pao-Ting-Fu that eight Americans and three members of the China inland mission are missing. The missionaries are in great danger. Huang-Tsun, the next station to Feng-Tai, was burned this morning and a bridge was damaged. Traffic between Tien-Tsin and Peking has been suspended.

It is reported that Pao-Ting-Fu was attacked last night. Mr. Robinson, of the North China mission (not Mr. Stevenson, of the Church of England mission at Yenching, as called last night) is missing, and five other Christians have been murdered at Zhang-Ching. Mr. Norman, of the same mission, has been captured at Wu-Chia-Ying, two miles from Yang-Ching, and is in great danger.

The British cruiser Endymion and the torpedo boat Hart have arrived at Taku.

The Boxers are reported within four miles of this city, and an attack is expected. Everything is ready, and the residents are confident. Thirty-five German marines arrived here this evening. Three Belgian engineers have arrived. The French consul says eleven are still missing, but there are hopes of saving five.

## AFTER A STORMY INTERVIEW.

Cossacks Dispatched to the Relief of Belgian Engineers.

LONDON, June 4.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the Cossacks were dispatched to the rescue of the Belgians after a stormy interview between the Belgian minister, Baron De Vinck de Deux Orp, and the members of the Tsung Li Yamen. The dispatch says also: "Over forty miles of bridges and stations on the Lu-Han Railway have been destroyed and it will take months to repair the damage. The German and Austrian legation guards have arrived at Peking. The service of the government is delaying the transmission of telegrams in order to conceal the movements of the Boxers. Apparently the Chinese officials will do nothing to prevent massacres or outrages unless the powers take vigorous concerted action."

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch, dated Monday, from Shanghai: "Later reports from Tien-Tsin show that no British or American missionaries were taken prisoner. The safety of the seven foreigners still missing is despaired of. Twenty-three of the French and Belgian party arrived wounded at Tien-Tsin after terrible suffering."

The Peking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing June 3, says: "The Boxers have burned Huang-Tsun station, on the Peking-Tien-Tsin Railway. The railway service is dislocated, and the foreign guards are near to police the line. The service of a party of Cossacks were accepted on Sunday to accompany the relief party from Tien-Tsin to rescue the mining engineers in the interior. The relief party returned without fulfilling its mission. Two Russian officers have been wounded by the Boxers, and another Russian detachment is sure to be sent to punish the assassins. The reported murders of the missionaries appear to be fictitious, although the fate of one British missionary is causing anxiety. Chinese who are associated with foreigners or with Christianity are being vigorously persecuted."

The Times, dealing editorially this morning with the Chinese situation, alludes to the immense British interests in China and the enormous damage to the railway and other property that has already resulted from the action of the Boxers. It criticises British diplomacy in the past, and points out the necessity for taking the lead in strong measures. "We should rejoice to do so," says the Times, "in company with our American kinsfolk, the only Western nation whose interests in the far East are, perhaps, quite identical in most respects with our own, but that, of course, is a matter entirely for them to decide. In any case we must assert our homogeneity on penalty of forfeiting it, and we must assert it with energy and dispatch. Happily the naval efforts of our fleet in Chinese waters afford us the means needed for this step at the briefest possible notice."

## CRISIS AT THE PALACE.

Advices of Empress Dowager Divided on Suppression of Boxers.

PEKING, Sunday, June 3.—The most alarming reports are constantly arriving from the country, especially from Pao-Ting-Fu. The telegraph wires from Peking to Pao-Ting-Fu are cut and news comes via Tien-Tsin.

A serious crisis exists at the palace. The

## ultra conservative party advocates not taking repressive measures, urging the Empress to allow the 'Boxers' to finish the work of driving the foreigners out of the country, the moderate party, led by Prince Ching, representing the serious danger of provoking a conflict with the powers. It is impossible to confirm or deny the report, but significant indications of the feeling of the government towards foreigners are contained in the attempt to arrest Lin, Chinese manager of the Peking syndicate, Kia, chief of the Shan-Si Commercial Bureau, and Pan, a leading banker of Shan-Si, on the ground that they were "dangerous characters," but in reality because they are connected with new British enterprises. Fortunately all of them were absent and they have not yet been arrested. The British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, has addressed a note to the Tsung Li Yamen, demanding why the arrests were ordered.

## BOXERS INCREASING.

Minister Conger Reports that the Situation is Growing Worse.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following cablegram has been received at the State Department from United States Minister Conger at Peking: "Outside of Peking the murders and persecutions by the Boxers seem to be on the increase. The Pao-Ting-Fu Railway is temporarily abandoned. Work on the Peking & Han-Kow line is stopped. All foreigners have fled. The Chinese government seems either unwilling or unable to suppress the trouble. The troops show no energy in attacking the Boxers."

Grave as these advices are, they have not induced the State Department to vary the line of action it has laid down. The naval force of the United States near Peking, now represented by one vessel, the Newark, has not been strengthened, but if occasion should arise Admiral Kempff might be reinforced to almost any extent likely to be needed in the course of three or four days, from the numerous American fleet still at Manila and vicinity. Owing to the peculiar character of the Chinese coast naval vessels of former type are unable to approach the populous provinces in China, and especially are these Boxer-afflicted communities inaccessible to naval vessels. The State Department does not contemplate the use of United States troops and it would be difficult to spare any from the force now operating in the Philippines, even if it were found expedient to employ the military arm. So, for the time being, at least, the small marine contingents at Peking and Tien-Tsin must represent the defensive power of the United States, for it is distinctly stated that these marines are employed simply in the protection of the United States legation and consulates and for the assistance of such American citizens as may be in jeopardy.

It is possible that the State Department in assuming this correct attitude is influenced by a desire to set an example to some of the other powers, whose actions are not believed to be entirely disinterested. Some slight encouragement as to the condition prevailing at the end of the Peking railroad, where the engineers have been besieged, was conveyed indirectly in a cablegram received at the State Department this afternoon. The department had cabled Minister Conger, in the interest of friends of Rev. Charles Tracy Pitkin, one of the American missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu, asking for instructions as to his condition. Mr. Conger replied that the missionary was safe and well. In obtaining this information he must have first acquainted himself with the situation at Pao-Ting-Fu.

## Pirates Rob a Steamer.

SHANGHAI, June 4.—A number of desperadoes, disguised as passengers, have pirated the British Yangtze steamer Kung-tung, committing wholesale robbery, terrorizing the passengers, who were quite unable to offer resistance. The thieves escaped with their booty.

## BLOODY FEUD IN TEXAS.

Factions Meet in Court and Two Men Receive Death Wounds.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 4.—At San Augustine, San Augustine county, this morning, a fight between the Wall faction on the one side and the Brocke on the other, resulted in the death of Felix G. Roberts, his brother, Sidney Roberts, and the fatal wounding of Noel Roberts, sheriff of the county, and brother to the dead men. The feud grew out of politics and has been brewing for some years. A few weeks ago Ned Wall, the sheriff, was shot and killed by King Borden, at San Augustine. Borden fled, but afterward surrendered, and was admitted to bail. Noel Roberts, the appointed sheriff, last Saturday Eugene Wall, brother of the dead sheriff, shot to death Ben Brooks, a kinsman of Borden. To-day the factions met when the examining trial of Wall was to be held, and every man came to the courthouse armed. Hostilities began with the appearance of Sheriff Roberts and his brothers, who fell at the first volley. From a score of guns, a few seconds' shooting ensued, during which the Wall faction, but they did not execute Sheriff Roberts who was removed to his home, where he died in a short time.

Application was at once made to the Governor for troops and a company was ordered from Nacogdoches, but it has to go by stage, and will not arrive in San Augustine until to-morrow. There is much excitement and more trouble is feared. Both sides are composed of very men. Eugene Wall, the leader of his faction, is twenty-six years old and has killed four men in as many years.

## FOUND AFTER TWO MONTHS.

Bank Official Who Disappeared While Under Nervous Prostration.

NEW YORK, June 4.—After a disappearance of two months from this city, Charles A. Richardson, of Worcester, Mass., a road builder, a bank official and a member of a big Boston corporation, has returned and is at the Hoffman House, under the care of a physician and a professional nurse. He is suffering from nervous prostration and is unable to leave his room. After the police of this and many other cities in the State and several private detective agencies, stimulated by the offer of a large reward, had followed cleverly after him, he was found, after a long search, in a remote corner of a small town in the State of New York. It was feared, had been affected by the multiplicity of his business affairs, was finally traced to Buffalo, where he had been under medical treatment. When the searching parties had reached Buffalo he had disappeared again, but the trail led to Hamilton, Ont. There one of his business associates found him a few days ago, broke into his house and conducted him to this city. Mr. Richardson, a physician, is hopeful that he will be able to leave the hotel some time this week.

## 5,000 TO 8,000

THE PLURALITY FOR REPUBLICAN  
CANDIDATES IN OREGON.

Fusionists Badly Defeated in the State and Congressional Elections Yesterday.

## RETURNS MEAGER LAST NIGHT

BUT REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT THEY  
HAVE THE LEGISLATURE.

Victory a Notable Won, for the Democrats and All the "Ists" Were Combined Against One Party.

## EMPIRE STATE DEMOCRATS

WORK OF THE CONVENTION MAPPED  
OUT BY THE BOSSES.

Delegates at Large and Platform Agreed on Last Night—Protest Against "Ice Trust" Van Wyck.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 4.—Meager returns from to-day's election indicate that the Republicans have carried by from 5,000 to 8,000 plurality. It is estimated that C. E. Wolverton, Rep., for justice of the Supreme Court, will have a plurality of 8,000, and J. W. Bailey, Rep., for food and dairy commissioner, is elected by 6,000. In the Second congressional district the plurality for Moody, Rep., is estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000. From the First congressional district, which has always been close, no returns have been received, except from one county, and there Tongue, Rep., was running ahead of his ticket.

According to the returns the fusionists have gained in the Legislature, but returns are too meager to permit of an estimate at this hour, though the Republicans claim they will control both houses. This was the first election in Oregon under the new registration law. Great interest centered in the election of the Legislature, which will elect a successor to United States Senator McBride. There were practically but two tickets—straight Republicans and fusion of Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans.

In Portland city and county officers were voted for.

## Elected to the Supreme Bench.

GALESBURG, Ill.,